

THE TRUE NORTHERNER.

Published Every Wednesday.

A. J. MILLS, Editor.
CORA D. MARTIN, Associate Editor.

PAW PAW, MICH., DEC. 7, 1892.

Introductory.

THE TRUE NORTHERNER has become the property of The True Northern Publishing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state. The president of the company is Mr. J. W. Osborn of Kalamazoo; the vice-president, Mr. A. J. Mills; the treasurer, Mr. A. C. Martin of Paw Paw, and the secretary, Mrs. Cora D. Martin.

The endeavor of the present proprietors of this paper will be not only to maintain the very excellent reputation it has for so many years enjoyed, but with added facilities and opportunities to furnish to its present patrons and the many new subscribers we shall hope to secure, a weekly newspaper which shall be second to none in the state.

THE TRUE NORTHERNER will not be neutral, politically speaking, but as in the past will advocate the policy of the Republican party, whose principles we shall at all times courteously and fairly, but squarely and consistently, set forth. It will be our aim to subserve the best interests of Van Buren county and her citizens and to faithfully report and intelligently discuss current events, national, state and local.

We shall always be ready to lend a helping hand to and speak a word of encouragement for all worthy enterprises and undertakings, whether of a business, social or religious character.

We shall advocate ready obedience to law and the prompt punishment of its violators.

We shall commend in officials a full discharge of duty and fearlessly criticize laxness in the guardianship of official trusts.

Our columns will not be open to scandal or the discussion of mere personal grievances.

This paper will be no man's organ, and personal differences will not be espoused or championed.

We shall make every effort to publish a newsy and entertaining paper and to make it a medium through which our citizens, either present or absent, may learn of social life and business progress in our midst.

While we shall commend economy in the expenditure of public moneys, we shall not applaud a penny wise and pound foolish policy in public affairs.

We shall urge our people to undertake such new enterprises as shall from time to time seem to afford a prospect for the development of the county or any of its municipalities.

We shall strive to correctly represent all sections of the county and its vicinity, irrespective of religious or political belief, and in such a manner as to make each patron realize that the TRUE NORTHERNER is in more senses than one his friend.

We shall hope to make our paper welcome at every fireside and worthy of a place in every home.

We shall, of course, make mistakes, but not wilfully.

We ask your kindly co-operation and charitable consideration and promise to do our best to deserve your approbation.

The Liquor Dealers' Association.

Just prior to the late election the liquor dealers of this state met at Saginaw and organized an association which had for its aim, principally, the defeat of such candidates for office as were considered inimical to liquor interests.

The association is now enlarging its membership and laying its plans to influence legislation and secure the repeal of the most effective and beneficial of the provisions of our laws regulating the taxation and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Such a course will consolidate against the attempt all the temperance sentiment in the state, who will not only succeed in defeating such plans but probably secure the passage of new legislation which will still further embarrass liquor dealers.

This has been the result in the past and the history of liquor legislation in this state since the repeal of the old prohibitory law.

If, instead of organizing to defeat reputable candidates for office and to lobby the repeal of laws which are in the main just and in accord with sound public policy, the liquor interests would organize to enforce reasonable obedience to law and render their business more respectable and as decent as possible, they would not only act the part of honest, law-abiding citizens, but largely quiet the constant and persistent agitation which their own conduct encourages and avoid the enactment of local option and other rigid laws and the consequences flowing therefrom.

There will be no peace for liquor dealers until they show a disposition to obey the laws of the land governing their business.

So far as the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, they have disobeyed the letter and spirit of every law which has thus far been enacted affecting their business, and as they continue to do so history will repeat itself, and burdens more grievous to be borne than any which have gone before will surely be the penalty.

Local Option.

Two cases arising under the local option law in force in this county have been tried during the late session of our circuit court. In the Adams case the respondent was, in our judgment, improperly convicted and his case will undoubtedly be taken to the supreme court. The Rix case after a full and fair trial resulted in an acquittal.

Neither of these cases ought to have been prosecuted. The evidence which was obtainable in them was not such as to warrant a reasonable hope that an impartial jury would feel authorized under the instructions of the court to arrive at a verdict of guilty. Such prosecutions only serve to gratify the unreasonable demands of extremists, to imperil the efficacy of the law and to saddle upon the taxpayers useless expense.

While we do not believe a local option law best subserves the cause of temperance, this paper will do whatever may be in its power to encourage at all times the proper enforcement of the local option law and to discourage and condemn violations of its provisions.

If the law is to be enforced, as it certainly should be, lawful, intelligent and active means must be at once adopted by the authorities who are charged with the duty of compelling obedience to its commands. The people cannot afford to insist upon less than the full performance of every duty imposed upon peace officers by it, and no excuse for inactivity upon their part in the discharge of duty should be accepted.

It is not the duty of a citizen or of citizens to assume the discharge of the duties devolving upon sworn officers, and doubtful, spasmodic efforts of the character of those which have been attempted heretofore only serve to make the law unpopular and its enforcement more difficult.

If our officials will only keep their eyes and ears open and use the same diligence in apprehending and bringing to trial those who offend against the local option law as they do in other cases, convictions and punishment will surely follow and the law will be enforced as fully as it is possible to enforce such a law.

The local option law cannot be enforced through the efforts of men hired to procure violations of its provisions nor by the use of any illegitimate measures. If our peace officers themselves violate its commands by failing to discharge the duties which the law devolves upon them, they should be visited with the penalties provided by the law for such dereliction of duty. It is not enough that they should serve such warrants as may be directed to them. That is part of their duty. The effective part of it, however, is such as to require every constable, marshal, sheriff or deputy sheriff to be constantly on the alert to prevent and to bring to punishment all violators of the law. When prosecutions are carried on under such circumstances, they will succeed.

Election Expenses.

Sections 44 and 45 of Act number 190 of the Public Acts of this state, adopted at the session of our Legislature held in 1891, provides: "It shall be the duty of every candidate for any office named in this act, and of the chairman of every state, district, and county committee of each political organization, twenty days after each election held pursuant to the provisions of this act, to make and file an affidavit stating the amount of money expended by such candidate or committee in and about the canvass of such candidate or political organization in connection with such election, and further showing that no expenditures have been made by such candidate or political organization or by any person in his or her behalf, to the knowledge or belief of the person making such affidavit, for any person prohibited by this. Such affidavit, when made by the chairman of the state committee or a candidate for any state office, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, when made by the chairman of any district committee or a candidate for the office of presidential elector, member of congress, state senator or representative, in the office of the clerk of the county to which election returns for said district are made; and when made by the chairman of any county committee or candidate for a county office, in the office of the clerk of such county. Wilful false swearing in this or in any other matter herein required to be under the oath of any person shall be deemed perjury and punishable accordingly."

"Sec. 45. Any person who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined upon him hereby, or shall disclose to any other person the name of any candidate voted for by any elector, the contents of whose ballot shall have been seen by such person, or shall in any manner obstruct or attempt to obstruct any elector in his exercise of his duties as such elector under this act, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

A large number of candidates for office in various sections of this state have failed to file the statement required by this law. The law is a reasonable and wise one. Compliance with its provisions

will tend to promote purity in elections and give a poor man an equal chance, so far as that can be done, with a rich man in running for office.

Now is the time to enforce this law, and prosecuting officials the state over must not afford to neglect what is their plain duty by failing to prosecute all violations of its provisions.

If the law is valid, the people demand its enforcement. If it is invalid, the sooner that is settled the better.

May Suspend Immigration.

The Senate committee on immigration, in session in New York city last week, decided that it was advisable to submit to congress for consideration a law embracing the following propositions:

1. No immigrant shall be admitted to the United States between the ages of 12 and 55 years unless he can write freely and easily his native language, nor shall a person above 55 be admitted who cannot read or write except as a member of a family coming.

2. No immigrant shall be admitted unless he possesses \$100 in money or its equivalent except that the head of a family may bring with him or send for the other members of his family if he or they possess \$25 for each member.

3. All intending immigrants shall bring with them certificates from United States consuls abroad showing that they have satisfied such consul that they have a right to admission as immigrants.

4. All persons seeking final naturalization papers shall give reasonable notice to the court to which they intend to apply, and some officials representing the government shall investigate the facts upon the other side when the application is considered.

The following was also under consideration by the committee:

"All immigration, except from the North and South American countries, shall be suspended for one year from March, 1893, the law to be so framed as not to hinder the free return of American citizens or the easy admission of visitors."

The steamship companies are very naturally opposed to the stoppage or even the restriction of immigration. There will, of course, be some hardships, both to the steam lines and the railroad lines, but the welfare of the millions now here and the millions more that are to succeed them is of far more importance. Quarantine is harmful to the navigation and railroad interests, but that is no reason why cholera should be admitted. It is urged, too, that the stream of immigration will only be diverted to Canada. That will compel the government to establish rigid barriers on the Canadian frontiers. Then the Canadian government and people would not long admit the kind of immigrants the people of the United States wish to keep out.

An Extra Session.

No sooner was it found that Mr. Cleveland was elected than the Democratic press with a unanimity rarely equal began shouting "Deficit in the treasury!" "Repeal the robber tariff!" "Modify the Pension laws!" and other alarming cries which would lead a casual observer of public affairs to the belief that Republican administration had very nearly plunged the country into bankruptcy. All this before the Democracy had any idea of the magnitude of the victory they had won or the responsibility it brought with it. Now that they have both houses of congress and the presidency, they are actually scared at their own power. They would like to see some of the doctrines they advocated during the campaign tried, as an experiment, but they don't want to make the change themselves. If the Republican senate would kindly pass a lot of bills along the line of Democratic ante-election harangues, how grateful the Democracy would be.

We are led to these thoughts by an editorial in the Detroit Free Press of Dec. 1 on the necessity of an extra session, in which the Republican senate is informed that if it will do its duty towards the country the necessity will be obviated. What a pathetic appeal to have their chestnuts raked out for them!

"The nation has clearly demanded a reform of the tariff laws. Let the Republican statesmen bow to its wishes and all that is immediately necessary can be accomplished. If they refuse to do this and cling to the ideas which have heretofore actuated their legislation, then the necessity of an extra session becomes imperative. The majority have practically demanded it through the ballot box, and their interests as well as the business of the country call for the earliest practicable action in the direction of reform. A party is but the means to an end and that end should be attained as soon as possible after voters have signified their wish."

There may be an absolute necessity for an extra session of Congress, but at present this necessity is not apparent, and if the Senate act in accordance with the demands of the country, the necessity of an extra session may not present itself. A final determination of the question must abide the action of the present Congress."

In politics, as in war, it is always wise not to do what the enemy think you ought to do. It is preposterous in the Democratic party to expect Republicans to endorse its theories of government on any pretense. The position of the Democracy is that the tariff needs revision. Then let it take the responsibility of revising it in its own way and in its own time. It will have full and absolute control of the government after March 4, and will need no Republican assistance to carry out its theories, whatever they may be.

It would be foolish on the part of the Republican leaders to give their con-

sent after election to measures which they condemned before election and which they denounced as unwise and fatal to the best interests of the country on every public platform. It would be an act of political stultification. There must be no alliance of any kind with the enemy. It is not for the Republican party to upset the business interests of the country.

World's Fair Matters.

Mr. Liman Gage, of the World's Fair Commission, has satisfied the Secretary of Treasury that the requirements of the act of Congress appropriating \$2,500,000 for the purposes of the fair have been fully complied with. Arrangements will be made at once for the delivery of the souvenir coins to the fair directory as rapidly as they are turned out at the Philadelphia mint. The first lot of coins will probably be delivered this week.

Emperor William of Germany has again demonstrated his friendliness for this Nation by offering to loan the United States Government the collection of gifts which have been made to his ancestors and to himself. This is the first time these gifts have been loaned and the action of the young Emperor is considered a great compliment to Americans. The collection is made up of articles of rare value, and this government will be held strictly responsible. Fire and burglar proof safes will be provided and the collection will probably be displayed within the palace of fine arts.

Chief Robinson, of the machinery department, has an exhibit which is quite unique. It is a high-pressure, beam engine, constructed principally of gold and silver, and composed of over 150 pieces. The diameter of the cylinder is 1-16 of an inch; the length of stroke, 3-16 of an inch; the diameter of the fly wheel, 1/2 of an inch. The cylinder, cross-head and beam are made of gold, and the boiler is composed of five separate sheets of silver. The screws which hold the several parts together are so small that they can scarcely be seen with the naked eye. The engine, boiler, stack and plate on which the whole rests weigh nine pennyweights and ten grains—less than one-half ounce. It is believed to be the smallest working engine in the world and will make 3,000 revolutions per minute.

It was constructed by Cyrus Chambers, jr., of Philadelphia, when he was 16 years old. He is now a manufacturer of larger engines and miscellaneous machinery. Chief Robinson was requested by the architects of machinery hall to place in the loggia of that building such machinery of a monumental type as might be appropriate, and he is wondering whether or not this exhibit might find a fitting place in the main entrance.

It will not be denied by any unprejudiced person that Mr. Cleveland has grown intellectually and broadened in his view with experience and trial. We are very glad to be able to say this of a man who has once held the office of President and has now been recalled to it by the voice of the people. More than this we can say in all honesty that we shall be glad to see him administer the government during the next four years in such a way as to maintain its dignity and preserve the high and honorable standing it holds among the nations of the earth. We would not for partisan or any other reasons have it otherwise. And we confess that our hope that he will be able to do this rests mainly upon his unbounded belief in himself and his strenuous self-assertion.—New York Tribune.

After Henry Clay was defeated by Polk, a Whig said to a Democrat: "Now you have won, I hope you will carry out your principles to the very letter." The Democrat replied: "That's the way with you d—d Whigs; you want to ruin the country." Democrats never change.

The treasury department has decided that a Chinese boy may enter the United States for the purpose of receiving an education, provided he has the permission of his own government to visit the United States.

Death at the White House.

Rev. Dr. Scott, President Harrison's father-in-law, died at the White House in Washington at 4:10 p. m. on the 29th ult., at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

Rev. John Witherspoon Scott, D. D. was born in Beaver county, Pa., January 22, 1800, and was in the 93rd year of his age. He was a son of George McElroy Scott, a native of Bucks county, who afterward went to Beaver county to take charge of a Presbyterian church. Dr. Scott graduated from a college at Washington, Pa., and subsequently took a post graduate course at Yale. Afterward he accepted a professorship in the college from which he graduated, which position he held for two years. About this time he married Mary Neal, and going west, he accepted a professorship in Miami University at Miami, O., in 1826. While there three children were born to him: Elizabeth, afterwards Mrs. Lord; Caroline, afterwards Mrs. Harrison, and John Neal Scott. A number of years later Dr. Scott founded the Oxford, O. Female College, and in 1850 became its president. As he advanced in years Dr. Scott gave up the college work and going to Washington he was appointed to a clerkship in the Interior Department, which position he held up to the time of the advent in Washington of President Harrison, when he resigned at the instance of the President and took up his abode at the White House. Here the venerable man led a happy, contented and tranquil existence that a man of his age so thoroughly appreciates after a life of activity.

Jay Gould, the great financier and railway magnate, died at his home in New York city at 9:15 last Friday morning, in his 57th year. The history of Jay Gould, from the barefooted boy who wandered over the rough hills of Delaware county to the railway king, whose wealth was estimated at \$60,000,000 is one of the most remarkable of our self-made men.



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NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS.
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, made on the 2nd day of November, A.D. 1892, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Edward Moden, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, for examination and allowance, on or before the 8th day of May next, and that all claims which will be heard before said court on Monday, the 8th day of February, and on Monday, the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.
Dated Nov. 2nd, A. D. 1892. 1904130768
BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

LEGAL NOTICES.

\$2,500—STANTON'S U. S. LAWYER'S DIARY AND RULE BOOK, 1893.

This LAWYER'S DIARY AND RULE BOOK has become a necessity in the law office as evidenced by the \$2,500 700 lawyers in this state who have ordered, and every lawyer needs something of this kind. It contains a revision of all the rules, time for noting for trial and mailing notices, the new County and State officers, and the list of lawyers in Van Buren county. Ready for delivery Dec. 10. Order at once if you want your name in the list. Delivered for \$2.50.
ELMER E. STANTON, Attorney at Law,
Law Books and Supplies, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 10th day of May, A. D. 1888, executed by B. W. Sellick and his wife, Harriet E. Stanton, of Van Buren county, Michigan, to F. S. Grimes of Kalamazoo, Mich., and which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Van Buren county, Mich., in book 36 of mortgages on page 310, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1888, and on which mortgage there is due and unpaid the sum of three hundred and sixty-one dollars (\$361.00), also an attorney fee of fifteen dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount now due or unpaid, or any part thereof, now therefore notice is hereby given by virtue of a power of sale given in said mortgage, and in pursuance of statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, Van Buren county, Michigan, that being the place for holding the circuit court for said county on Saturday, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1892, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount now due and unpaid on said note and mortgage, with interest and costs, said premises being described as follows, to-wit: lot eleven (11) and the east half (1/2) of lot ten (10), in block number (19), in village of Paw Paw, Mich., according to the village plat.
Sept. 14th, 1892. 190513065
P. S. GRIMES, Mortgagee.
F. F. GRIMES, Administrator.
Wm. H. Mason, Att'y for Mortgagee.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.—State of Michigan, in the Circuit Court for the County of Van Buren, in Chancery.
FLORA FRANKLIN, Complainant,
vs.
WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, Defendant.

Ninth Judicial Circuit. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Van Buren, in chancery, at Paw Paw, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1892. The said suit is captioned as above, and the file that the defendant, William B. Franklin, is not a resident of this state but resides at Mattawa Station, in the state of Ohio, and that the complainant, Flora Franklin, is a resident of this state. It is ordered that the said defendant, William B. Franklin, cause his appearance to be entered here in said court, and that he do so on or before the 10th day of November, A. D. 1892, from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and that in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendant. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the True Northern, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued there for a period of six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.
GEO. M. BUCK, Circuit Judge.
LINCOLN H. TITUS, Complainant's Solicitor. 19037049

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 8th day of February, A. D. 1876, and executed by Andrew L. Coulson, of Van Buren county, Michigan, to William J. Sellick of the same place, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Van Buren county, Michigan, in book 12 of mortgages on page 597, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1876, on which mortgage there is due and unpaid the sum of ten hundred and thirty-one and 80-100 dollars, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at one o'clock p. m. on Thursday, the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1893, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, county of Van Buren, state of Michigan (that being the place of holding the circuit court in the said county of Van Buren), the premises described in said mortgage, including the interest hereafter to accrue thereon and the costs of foreclosure, together with the attorney fee provided by law, the premises described in said mortgage, viz.: the west half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-seven (27), in town two (2) south, range fourteen (14) west, containing fifty-five (55) acres of land more or less, in the county of Van Buren, state of Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof, all of said land lying and being in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan.
Dated November 9th, 1892. 1904130767
WILLIAM J. SELICK, Mortgagee.
Wm. H. Mason, Att'y for Mortgagee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Fred A. Coulson, deceased. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a license granted to me by the Probate Court for the county of Van Buren, state of Michigan, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, on the 7th day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, at one o'clock in the forenoon, the right, title and interest of the said Fred A. Coulson, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The west half of the south-east quarter (1/4) of section fourteen (14), township two (2) south, range fourteen (14) west, also the north-east quarter of the east one-half of the south-west quarter of section fourteen, township of Waverly, all situated in Van Buren county, state of Michigan.
FREDERICK COULSON, Administrator of said Deceased.
Dated Nov. 21st, 1892. 190617072

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan—County of Van Buren—ss. Probate Court for said county.

At a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, holden at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, the undersigned, Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Samuel Johnson, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lynn S. Johnson, heir at law of said deceased, praying for reasons therein stated that administration of said estate may be granted to Orrin Snow, or some other suitable person.
Therefore it is ordered, That Monday, the 2nd day of January, 1893, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate be required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.
And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northern, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.
6846711 BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 1st day of October, A. D. 1888, executed by Orson Whitmore and Mary Whitmore, his wife, of Bangor, Van Buren county, Michigan, to Lyman S. Monroe, of South Haven, Van Buren county, Michigan, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Van Buren county, Michigan, in book 41 of mortgages, on page 370, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1888, and on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1892, said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Lyman S. Monroe to Francis W. Sellick, and said assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Van Buren county, Michigan, in book 41 of mortgages on page 432, on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1892, and the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is one hundred and seventy-nine and 41-100 dollars, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or any part thereof, now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at one o'clock p. m. on Thursday, January 12th, 1893, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, Van Buren county, Michigan, that being the place of holding the circuit court for said county, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, including the interest hereafter to accrue thereon, and the cost of foreclosure, together with the attorney fee provided by law, the premises described in said mortgage, viz.: all the north fractional part of section thirty-two (32), in town two (2) south, range sixteen (16) west, containing fifty-five (55) acres of land more or less, in the county of Van Buren, state of Michigan.
Dated October 19th, 1892. 1901130763
FRANCIS W. SELICK, Mortgagee.
Wm. H. Mason, Attorney for Mortgagee.